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THE COMMONWEALTH.

HON. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
In the House of Representatives, May 24th, on
the Washington Election Bill.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky. As I remarked before, it was not my purpose, certainly, in making the proposition to limit the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States in the municipal elections of the District of Columbia, to open the wide field of debate which has been occupied by other gentlemen.

Nor do I think that it was at all necessary to the elucidation of any argument which has been adduced by my colleague, to travel, for illustration, to the constituency which he and I represent, and to the scenes which occurred in Louisville in 1855. He has drawn upon them as matters which he thinks are necessary incidents to the progress of Americanism.

So far as the riots in the city of Louisville are concerned, I do not feel that, in this place or in any other, it is necessary for me to make any further remark than to say that a resolution was adopted in public meeting by the party which elected me to a former Congress, declaring that that party is not in any way responsible for those riots; that they did not originate with the American party; that the members of that party in Louisville had no design to enter upon any such movement; that the riots were begun by foreigners who were excited, and incited probably by others, influenced by malice or other improper motive. The American party of Louisville, in view of what had occurred, frankly declared their purpose to be prepared in future to meet whatever might occur; and, disclaiming all responsibility for the past, stating that the bodies of men who understand their rights, that they will be always ready to protect them, and with whatever emphasis may be required by the circumstances under which they may be intruded.

I was not in Louisville when the riot occurred. I was there two or three days before, and I state here, upon my verity as a gentleman, that so far as I know or ever heard—and I was in the councils of the American party, I was in close connection and communion with the leaders and working men of that party at the time engaged in my canvass—there was neither preparation for nor contemplation of a riot, up to the time when I left Louisville. I was called away from the city on Thursday prior to the election by the illness of a member of my family, and did not return until a week after the election had transpired. I therefore speak of those riots from the testimony which was elicited at the time, though a great deal was given which was conflicting and contradictory.

I understand that there were on that day two distinct riots in the city of Louisville. One originated in the upper part of the city, among the Germans; another occurred two miles off, in the lower part of the city, among the Irish. I understand that, in both instances, the first commenced upon the part of the foreigners. In the upper part of the city the riots commenced among some drunken Germans, who fired from the upper story of a brewery upon a couple of peaceful citizens who were riding along through the streets in their buggy, and were, in fact, going to the country. The police interfered, and was resisted, and the fight between the police and the Germans soon involved others. The scene commenced upon the part of the foreigners. In the lower part of the city the riots commenced among some drunken Germans, who fired from the upper story of a brewery upon a couple of peaceful citizens who were riding along through the streets in their buggy, and were, in fact, going to the country. The police interfered, and was resisted, and the fight between the police and the Germans soon involved others. The scene commenced upon the part of the foreigners.

The riot in the lower part of the city originated from the fact that several peaceful American citizens were fired on from upper windows as they walked along the streets. After some four or five had been shot down in their tracks, resistance was made, and the riot was kindled. The scene followed much violence was perpetrated; but we must remember that great provocation had been given, and hot blood was aroused to mad uses. Of Mr. Quinn, whose fate has so started the sympathies of my colleague, I know nothing. I do not remember that I ever saw him or heard of him. He was the owner or superintendent of a row of houses in which the rioting had taken place, and in which it was reported that a magazine of arms was prepared, and had been arranged prior to the election, and Irishmen were in those houses, apparently ready for the fray. This, as I understand, was the proximate cause of the attack on his property.

In the course of the developments which followed, it was proved, beyond doubt, that some Irish Catholic girls were in service at the residences of gentlemen in the city, invoked their mistresses to dissuade their husbands from going abroad into the city on the morning of election day, intimating that scenes were about to occur, or would occur, whose details involved a tale of horror they were not at liberty to mention or enter upon. This testimony, from such a source, is persuasive, if not conclusive, as to the party by whose intent, as by whose acts, the riot originated, which ended in those scenes we all lament. It was proved further that Irishmen were cleaning their fire arms, and preparing them, by repairs and otherwise, for action, for some days prior to the election day, and that an unusual quantity of pistols, revolvers, and guns had been purchased from the shops by this class of people. A band of Irishmen, it was said, and if I remember aright it was proved, had come from other places to be present at Louisville at that election, to control our free-born Americans by violence, and to brow-beat them and force them from the polls.

These men were supposed to be those found in the second story of the houses in Quinn's row, and many of them actually fled thence after the riot commenced at that point. It is said women and children were taken from the riot, and fell in the shooting that took place. I know not whether this be the truth or not, for there was a great variety and contrariety of testimony taken in relation to the scenes which occurred; but, if any female was shot, it was under the circumstances I have described—in that house where a magazine of arms was concealed for purposes of violence, and when a mob had been excited by the fact of peaceful Americans having been ruthlessly fired upon from thence and shot down on the streets. It was deemed unsafe to fight with the adversary concealed in the second story of these houses, and they were set on fire by the rioters. I understand that during the conflagration these arms exploded by bundles and platforms, where they had been placed beforehand with the cold blooded purpose of human destruction. Mr. Quinn, as I understand, dressed as a woman, undertook to escape, but was recognized and shot down. He was the owner of the buildings, and was held responsible for all the preparation made for the wholesale murder of our people on that occasion.

It is with no satisfaction I dwell on these facts. I lament the occurrence as much as any one can, and hope never to see anything like it again; but, sir, if such things must transpire, and are to be superinduced by combinations of foreigners, our mist, bent on rule or ruin, the responsibility for the consequences should rest where they properly belong, and they should be examined and commented on cautiously and in a spirit of impartiality. I know well how easy it is for a gentleman in making a speech, like my colleague has done on this occasion, to say that he does not pretend to throw upon one party or the other the blame of these lamentable transactions, for lamentable they are; but when he draws the deduction that all these things must occur so long as there shall exist a party bound together by "horrid oaths," and whose main work is "political and social proscription," there can be no difficulty in detecting the impression he seeks to produce.

In reply to this argument, then, against Americanism, I deny that there is now, or that there ever has been, anything like political proscription at any time in Americanism, properly understood. From what did that party originate? Primarily from the organized combination of foreigners which had shed American blood in the city of Philadelphia; secondarily, from the course of your Democratic Administration here appointing foreigners to office; in order to pander to the foreign influence. Those points induced the first idea of

Americanism among the native born. In the great centers of population, the foreign race and speech an equality of numbers with the native citizens; actually, in some places, they had gained a superiority; and, with its predominance they made combinations for political purposes, and the acquisition of political control. It was then time for Americanism to begin, and I only fear it began too late.

When a congress of foreigners assembled at Philadelphia, and published a platform of political principles and the ramifications of their plan throughout the United States—reaching to Louisville, to Richmond, to Philadelphia, and to St. Louis—proved, by its identity everywhere, that the whole series sprang from one source; when this effort of foreign combination palpably struck at the very organism of the Government, and proposed to modify our system so as to assimilate to the crude experiments of European republicanism, without knowledge of its political philosophy upon which our fathers founded the rich legacy they bequeathed to us in our Constitution, and above all, when foreign influence had reached a point at which American Administrations deemed it wise or expedient to combine with it to maintain or acquire political power in this country, the time had arrived, if there was any patriotism in the American bosom, for united action among ourselves to secure our household gods.

Mr. Slicks. Will the gentleman allow me. Mr. Marshall of Kentucky. I will. Mr. Slicks. I desire to inquire whether it was not a part of the platform of the American party to disfranchise foreign born citizens from the right to hold office, and to deprive those citizens of the Catholic faith from the exercise of the same right? And I desire to say, in this connection, that when the American party, as a party, is held responsible for the scenes which have occurred in Louisville, Baltimore, and New Orleans, the charge is not made that gentlemen of character and standing in that party have conspired to produce or to incite these riots, that they have taken a personal part in them. The charge is, that the initiation and the carrying out of these ideas and such measures directly tend to produce these conflicts and scenes which have disgraced the country.

Mr. Marshall, of Ky. My friend from New York does not more, he will observe, than restate my colleague's proposition. It may be in a little more concise language, but it was exactly to that I was replying. We understand that we are not charged personally with any of these lamentable occurrences. We know that gentlemen are aware that neither the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Harris), nor the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Eussis), nor myself, was present at or instigated the riots to which reference has been made. But it is said that these things flow from our political philosophy.

I was just attempting to show that the combination of foreigners by Americans was a combination of resistance to aggression upon our rights, and our constitution by improper foreign combinations, or combinations of crude foreign political philosophies. When we found that persons in this country, who had acquired, under our laws, the status of adopted foreign citizens, had neither forgotten their foreign association nor the political philosophy which prevailed in their native land, we felt it our duty to determine to apply those predilections to our own system, and the American bosom burned with a desire to unite, under our own flag, and under our own philosophy, and to maintain them intact in our midst. We saw hordes of foreigners coming upon us at the rate of four hundred thousand a year, bringing with them all their various nationalities, and indicating all the partialities that attend a natural coming to the land. We regard this as our land, and we could not fail to see it was likely to become the camping ground of the nations. We determined that here we would display the banner of our own country, and that we would gather around it; we said to each other it was time to stand by the doctrines of the American Republic as they had been given to us by the sages of the constitutional era. This, sir, was the honest and patriotic desire in which Americanism originated in this country. It had no other source.

But it is said we persecute a man on account of his place of birth. I deny that there ever was in the tenets of my party any proscription of men on account of the place of their birth. I deny that any combination, which shall be made by American citizens to maintain one class of persons for political office in preference to another class, can ever, in any proper sense of the term, be called proscription. Gentlemen upon that side of the House tell me that they would never vote for me. Why? Because I am an American. They would require me to subscribe to all the chameleon changes of the Democratic faith before I could command their suffrages. I said that I should prefer native-born to naturalized citizens wherever the two were up for office, under the then existing state of things. My pledge was made to the native-born in view of the fact that those very adopted citizens had combined among themselves to force upon my country the dogmas of a foreign school of politics. Have I not the same political right to combine with my fellow-citizens to resist them, that the Democrat has to resist the accession to power, in this country, of a foreign school of politics? The argument is the same in both cases; and it is but my political right of preference between individuals or classes that I have agreed to exercise in behalf of the native and then only as a preference, and not to a degree which seeks absolutely to ostracize any one.

Again, it is argued that Americanism proscribes a man on account of his religion, and that he is a Roman Catholic. My reply is this: the great cardinal principle which is, in this regard, the basis of the American party, is opposition to whatever would make a union of church and State in this country. Our principle aims at this, and no more. They who establish originally the platform of the party may have mistaken a case for a principle. It is probable, and I feel quite sure, there should have been a distinction drawn between the Papist and the Catholic. I understand that a portion of the Catholic Church holds the doctrine that the Pope—whether it springs from his spiritual power or his temporal power or both combined—is, in the last resort, the ultimate judge, not only of moral right, but, under the moral law, of political right, and therefore possesses the power, in some way, to deprive the citizen from obedience to the law of the land or country to which he belongs, of which his Holiness may disapprove as an infraction of the Divine Law.

Mr. Kelly. I desire to ask the gentleman a question. Mr. Marshall of Ky. The gentleman can take an hour to reply to my speech.

Mr. Kelly. The gentleman asserts what is not a fact, and I desire to ask him.

Mr. Marshall, of Ky. I have found a great contrariety of opinions among Catholics upon this particular branch of my subject, and I do not expect that my friend from New York and I shall agree upon what are the facts in regard to it. The fact I state is, that the ultra-montane branch of this church is understood to hold the doctrine that in the last resort the head of the church has the moral right to determine what is right and what is not right.

Mr. Kelly. I deny that they hold any such doctrine, and the gentleman states what is not true.

Mr. Marshall, of Ky. Well, I must say that the gentleman puts his remarks in a very blunt form.

Mr. Kelly. I say that the statement is not true.

Mr. Marshall, of Ky. Why surely one branch of the church holds that doctrine.

Mr. Kelly. I say there is no branch in this country that holds that doctrine, and the gentleman has never seen one that advocates that doctrine.

Mr. Marshall, of Ky. I tell the gentleman from New York that the doctrine I have asserted is maintained, as I understand it, by the whole ultra-montane branch of his Church; and if he had the time to go into the discussion, I should expect to prove my assertion from the Review by Brownson, and by other Catholic writers in this country. But the gentleman says I have never seen a Catholic of that class. I have never seen a Catholic who did not attempt to get off upon

that very branch of the proposition. I have seen very few who, when the question was argued, did not confess to the very distinction I take.

But sir, the American party intended to assert the principle that no union in this country shall exist between Church and State. This is our principle. As I before observed, I am free to say that the men who first laid down the platform of the American party mistook the case, probably, for the principle, with which they would have done better to have asserted the principle only, and have left the Papist to make his war upon it which I do not doubt he would have done.

But, sir, why talk we to day about secret combinations, about oaths and gripes and degress?—These are the mere formulae which once were used by my party. My colleague knows well these formulae have long since been dispensed with, and for a year or more there have been, in the American party of the country, no secrets, no mysteries, no degrees, no rituals, no close councils, but only clubs, such as have been constantly formed by the Democratic party and every other party. Whoever sympathizes with us in our sentiments, our purposes, and our views, stands of our party, and is as open a party as either the Democrat or the Union party. The American party long since cast those formulas and long since displayed its principles, purposes, and aims. We invite those who oppose us to discuss the broad platform of our political principles. We claim exactly the privilege of the gardener, who, as his plant grows, clips off here and there, a branch which may have taken false direction, until he presents it to the world as a comely, stately, and well proportioned tree. We have had to prune, and we have done so. We yet hope to build up an American party, believing that there is American sentiment enough in the country to sustain the effort.

A main object in the commencement of the American organization was the cultivation of a spirit of American nationality, of love for our own native land, of love for our institutions as derived from the Constitution. We will carry out our plan, and we will protect to American labor, protection to American industry, the enlargement of the sphere of American commerce, the increase of American efficiency abroad, administrative conduct at home upon the broad political principles which constitute the basis of our philosophy. We hope yet to bring within the fold of our party every well wisher of his country, without regard to former political combinations. Such has been and is our design, and we acknowledge that I was sorry they did not depart left no doubt as to the correctness of American principles, or the necessity for their application.

Sir, those principles will do to live by, to stand by, and they will do to die by in this country.

Mr. Crawford. I believe that, for the party has taken its departure from this life already. [Laughter.]

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky. Let the gentleman not say that flattery unites to his soul. Many a gentleman on that side of the chamber now congratulates himself in a seat on this floor who yet feels in his heart of hearts that the minority that he overcame consists of staunch and true and firm Americans, who will buckle on their armor for the next contest, and at all times hereafter, as they did heretofore. A million of Americans appeared under most adverse circumstances, in the last Presidential election. They will be found hereafter standing by those same principles; and my word for it they will refuse all combinations that propose to falsify them, or to abate one jot or tittle of their strength and patriotic purpose. For one I expect to stand by those principles now, and at all times hereafter. I expect the voters who voted for Millard Fillmore in the last Presidential election will stand by them; that they will guard them jealously, and will preserve them reverently, and will fight for them in the future as in the past, only with greater zeal and with renewed and doubled exertions. The American party dead—Why, sir, although it may come out of the errors of administration, although it may be a result of wanton expenditures, or of unequal action in guarding the rights of American citizens abroad, or it may spring from a sense upon the part of the people of this country that the Administration must be committed to hands that will protect American citizens abroad and at home, we hope that, in the progress of years, this nucleus of a million of voting Americans will gather strength until it shall stand into a force that will overshadow all this American land, and under which our people will live through a future of bright prosperity.

Mr. Barksdale. Does the gentleman allude to the murder of Col. Crittenden and his friends when he speaks of American citizens not being protected?

Mr. Marshall, of Ky. No, sir, no, sir. I did not think of that.

Mr. Barksdale. I supposed you did. Mr. Marshall, of Ky. No; it was not on my mind. If I had time I would tell you what I was thinking of. I would point you to nearly every nation in the world with whom we have relations, treating us with a contempt we little deserve, and should no longer calmly brook.

I would take you to the western coast of Mexico, where your consuls are kicked about, and your citizens imprisoned, or, as the case may be, where your merchant shipping is fired upon weekly by a supercilious rival with impunity; or I would carry you even to China, where the pagan tramples your every flag under foot, and tears into shreds before the eyes of your consul, and burns the property of your citizens or confiscates it to his own use. I would carry you to Holland, where your charge d'affaires points to the dictionary for the Dutch minister, and the significance of an English word he will not pronounce, and is deterred to write, to sustain a reclamation which was made absolute by an American administration, yet has been, so far, treated with contempt. I would point to Spain, with whom not one case has ever been brought to a settlement, notwithstanding the Ostend manifesto and the Cincinnati platform. I would bid you listen to the cry borne on every breeze from American citizens in every part of the globe, asking this government for protection in their lawful pursuits; and then I would remind you that this has been delayed, under one excuse or another, by our politicians, until every intelligent man who has been abroad, laughs derisively at the idea that the flag of the United States is a safer shelter either from insult or outrage.

Believe me, sir, this picture is not overdrawn. Our tendencies are not to the zeal, but to the audir of national efficiency and vigor, and the voice which I utter will find affirmative response from every American who has visited other countries and knows the reputation we are acquiring, not in our own estimation, but in that of foreign nations. This thing ought to be rectified. It must be rectified. Sooner or later the people of the country will wake up to the fact that if you, gentlemen of the Democratic party, who have now the responsibilities of administration—the Executive, the Senate, and the House in your hands—are not equal to the task, it will be the duty of the American people to commit their welfare and their destiny to American hands.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Navy Department is in receipt of the following letter:

U. S. STEAMER WATER WITCH,
Key West, June 3, 1858.

Sir: I arrived here safely to-day for coal. All well on board. I leave to-morrow for Havana, where I shall find H. B. M. Steamer Devastation, which has brought instructions from Admiral Seymour to the cruisers upon the coast of Cuba. H. B. M. steam gunboat Jasper, commanded by Lieut. Wm. H. Fyfe, came into this harbor this morning, in search of the Steamer, to deliver dispatches from the Admiral. Lieut. Fyfe stated to me that his instructions were printed, and were dated, he believed, 1849; that they were at all events the instructions he had acted upon in the

coast of Africa nine years ago. He said he believed, or rather was sure, no new instructions had been received from the British Government for the guidance of the vessels on the coast of Cuba. He said the Greole was a slaver, and that soon after her capture colors and papers both disappeared—the captain declaring that he was not entitled to American papers or colors.

He said that in another case where he had sent his quarters, with my master, with a dispatch mission to ascend the mast of the outermost vessel in the harbor of Matanzas, in order to see whether the Stey was in sight, the Captain said laughingly afterwards that he had hoisted a newspaper writer into the belief that he had been boarded by British filibusters. He asserted that he was sure upon examination he would be found to have done no wrong to the American flag. He admitted that in certain cases he had fired near vessels to make them show their colors, and asked me if he had been guilty of any wrong in so doing. To this I said that I had no official opinion, but that I thought not.

However that law may be in this case; it is held, as far as I know, the usage of the sea service (itself a law) for men-of-war to show their flags to one another; and it is the general opinion of naval men that merchant vessels, upon neglect or refusal to do so, may be compelled to it without touching upon their rights. Lieut. Fyfe seemed surprised at the flight in which the acts of the British cruisers are regarded by the government of the United States.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JOHN RODGERS, Com. U. S. N.
Hon. Isaac Toucey, Sec'y of the Navy.

DEATH OF DR. N. T. MARSHALL.—Under the obituary head in this morning's Commercial will be found a notice of the decease of Dr. Nicholas T. Marshall, a well known physician and able professor in the Medical College of Ohio, late of this city. Dr. Marshall was the son of Hon. Martin Marshall, an eminent lawyer of Bracken county, Ky., and was born at Augusta, in 1809. He received his collegiate education and academic degree at Augusta College in 1829, attended medical lectures in this city in 1831 and 1832, and at Philadelphia in 1833. He commenced practice at Washington, in company with his uncle Dr. W. T. Tallaferris, meeting with distinguished success, and in July, 1841, removed to this city, where his reputation has been that of an able and skillful practitioner. In 1853, he was appointed to the chair of Diseases of Women and Children, in the Medical College of Ohio, which place he continued to hold until compelled by declining health to resign, in 1857, since which time, with a view to the re-establishment of his constitution, he has resided at the place of his decease. The immediate cause of his death is said to have been the rupture of a blood vessel of the brain.—*Cin. Com.*

SENATORS WILSON AND GWIN.—Terms of Settlement.—Senator Gwin having invited Senator Wilson to meet him outside of the District, the latter replied to his note as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1858.

Sir: Your note of this morning, requesting to be informed at what hour it will be convenient for me to receive a communication from you outside the District of Columbia, has been placed in my hands, and I thank you for it.

I cannot make the intention and purpose of your note, and I reply to it as I replied to a similar one on a similar occasion two years ago—that I have always regarded dueling as the lingering relic of a barbarous civilization, which the law of the country has branded as a crime.—While, therefore, I religiously believe in the right of self-defense in its broadest sense, the law of my country and the matured convictions of my whole life alike forbid me to meet you for the purpose indicated in your letter.

Your obedient servant,
HENRY WILSON.
Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, United States Senator from the State of California.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON,

DEALER IN

Confectioneries & Groceries,

CORNER ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS,

FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND THE CHOICEST ARTICLES in his line, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

Tobacco and Cigars.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

Whisky.—OLD BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle, for sale by GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

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KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TO-

BACCO, CIGARS,

AND

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY

PRODUCE,

St. Clair and Wapping Streets,

FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September,

interest charged after maturity.

MAY 24th, 1858.

GROCERIES.

N. O. SUGAR,

CRUSHED SUGAR,

REFINED SUGAR,

LOAF SUGAR,

PRESERVING SUGAR.

Eastern and St. Louis brands.

Coffee.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA,

PRIME RIO AND MOCHA.

Molasses.

PLANTATION, (both and half do.)

GOLDEN SYRUP AND MAPLE.

SUGAR HOUSE,

Soap and Candles.

STAR,

CATTLE,

TALLOW,

SPERM.

Fish.

MACKEREL, (assorted numbers and packages.)

POTOMAC HERRING,

SMOKED HERRING AND SHAD.

LIQUORS.

Pale Old Brandy, Claret Wine,

Hennessy Brandy, Old Port Wine,

Jules Habbins Brandy, Sherry Wine,

Holland Gin, Madeira Wine,

Receivers & Schneiders Champagne,

STANDARD AND WEST.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

LIBERIA, AS I FOUND IT, IN 1858.

By Rev. A. M. COWAN,
Agent Ky. Colonization Society.

Just published and for sale at this office. Price 75 cents. We will send a copy, postage paid, to any one sending us the amount in money or postage stamps. June 18, 1858—11.

The Bill for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.

George R. McKee has repeatedly stated the well known and admitted fact that the Democratic Clerks of the House of Representatives of the last General Assembly were incompetent to the proper discharge of their duties, and brought up as proof that three assistant Clerks were obliged to be appointed, at an additional cost to the State of more than \$1,000. He has also stated that the Clerks of the House of Representatives enrolled a bill that did not pass the Legislature. We made the same statement soon after the close of the session of the Legislature, and it has never been contradicted until recently, when an anonymous scribbler has written a letter to the Louisville Courier, denying the charge, and traducing the Clerks of the American Senate. As we were, probably, Mr. McKee's authority for the statement which he made, it is but right that we should give the facts of the case. Speaking of the bill for the encouragement of the fine arts, the correspondent of the Courier says:

The bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. Ripley, a Know Nothing. See Senate Journal 1857-8, page 653, which passed almost unanimously by the Senate. The bill was sent immediately to the lower House, and was there defeated by a vote of 41 to 16. [See House Journal, page 650.] The bill was then reported back to the Senate by one of the Clerks of the lower House, immediately, as having been rejected by that House. [See Senate Journal, page 658.] And the next we see of the bill, is that it was reported by the assistant Secretary of State to the Senate, signed and approved by the Governor. [See Senate Journal, page 676.] Everybody knows that, according to the rules of the Legislature, each bill that is passed has to be signed, first by the Speaker of the House in which it originated; and as this bill originated in the Senate, where the Speaker and Clerks were all Know Nothings, and was returned back to the Senate by a Democratic Clerk as having been rejected by the lower House, who, in all good conscience, is to blame, if any blame can be attached to it? Is it the Clerks of the lower House? These inefficient men he speaks of—or is it the infallible Clerks of the Senate? that he thinks are so competent. Why every body knows that it was the Clerks of the Senate. I do not attribute any dishonesty or incompetency to them for I am fully satisfied that the Speaker and Clerks of the Senate are competent officers, and high minded and honorable gentlemen, and are incapable of doing an act, intentionally, that would be in the slightest degree censurable. I know them all, and know them to be perfect gentlemen; and the same with equal propriety can be said of the Speaker and Clerks of the lower House. I, therefore, conclude in my mind that, in the hurry and bustle of business, it being the last day of the session, the bill referred to was enrolled by the Clerks of the Senate, or some person for them, through a mistake, and not done intentionally.

As stated in the above extract, the bill was first passed by the Senate, on the 16th of February. The bill was then taken and enrolled.—It was not enrolled by either of the Clerks of the Senate, nor by their employees, nor by their friends, nor by any one having any connection, immediate or remote, directly or indirectly, with them or their duties as Clerks of the Senate. It is true that it is the duty of the Clerks of each branch of the General Assembly to enroll the acts of the Legislature which have originated in the house in which they are employed, but as the bill referred to never was passed by the Legislature the American Clerks of the Senate, who knew their business and attended to it, never enrolled the bill; nor was it enrolled with their knowledge or sanction.

After the bill had passed the Senate it was taken to the House of Representatives by a member of that body and was enrolled and signed by the Speaker of the House before it was brought before the House for action. Whether it was enrolled by the Clerks of the House, individually or not, we cannot say; but as it was the business of no one else to do so, we take it for granted that it was enrolled by them or their employees. Certain it is, that it was enrolled in the House of Representatives and was presented to the Speaker of that body, who signed it before the House acted upon it. The House subsequently rejected the bill. When the bill was read to the House by the Clerk, Dr. White observed, in a tone loud enough to be heard by those around him, that he had already signed such a bill. Although the bill had been rejected by the House, it was nevertheless carried back to the Speaker of the Senate, signed by the Speaker of the House as a certificate that it had passed that body, and of

course the Speaker of the Senate had nothing to do but sign it and hand it to the committee of Enrollments, who forwarded it to the Governor by whom it was approved. Subsequently to Speaker White and Speaker King having signed the bill, it was reported to the Senate as having been rejected by the House; and subsequently to that, Governor Morehead sent notice to the Senate that he had approved it. It is not true, as stated by the correspondent of the Courier, that every bill has to be signed by the Speaker of the body in which it originated, before it is signed by the presiding officer of the other house. Every bill, whether it originates in the Senate or in the House, is first signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Courier's correspondent does not understand what he writes about.

The facts then are these: The bill passed the Senate; it was then enrolled in the House and signed by the Speaker of that body before it had met with the approval of the House. This is the substance of what we stated before, and it bears George R. McKee out in the material facts which he gave to the people. If the blame does not attach itself to the Clerks of the House of Representatives, the Senate reporter for the Democratic paper in this city, who knows more about the affair than any one else does, ought to vindicate them.

The British Outrages.

We have been unable, from the start, to discover any sensible or sufficient reason for the exceeding great clamor for war with Great Britain, which seems to have filled the patriotic bosoms of our wise men at Washington, and to have set the entire press of the country to writing up a state of feeling by no means desirable. That British men of war have, through the recklessness and arrogance of their officers and sometimes on account of the perverseness and foolhardiness of American merchantmen, been guilty of some outrages upon our commerce, we suppose is undoubtedly true; but it is reasonable to suppose from the ostensibly friendly relations existing between the two countries that these acts are unauthorized by the British Government and will be discontinued. There never has been any reasonable ground for doubt that Great Britain would make ample apologies for the abuse of the right, which has been and is concurred in by all civilized nations and which is absolutely essential to the protection of commerce against the outrages and felonious acts of pirates,—nor that she would cheerfully pay any just damages sustained by our merchantmen from her cruisers. This being done, and as we have already said, there never has been a question but that it would be cheerfully and willingly done, pray, what reasonable pretext does there remain for a declaration of war?

According to the laws of nations every man of war is obliged to show his colors at his head mast; and as a necessary and legitimate corollary, every merchant vessel is obliged to show at her head mast the colors of the nation to which she really belongs, whenever a man of war belonging to the navy of another nation heaves in sight. We apprehend that no one will dispute this position, the right of a man of war to see the colors of a merchant vessel. This being conceded, it follows, as a matter of course, that the right of a man of war to ascertain as nearly as possible, whether or not the colors which a merchant vessel hoists are really the colors which rightfully belong to her, must be admitted;—or, otherwise, the right to see her colors at all is empty and useless. This, we understand, is all that Great Britain claims as a right, and she claims it justly. The assertion of the right of visit is merely the assertion of the right of a man-of-war to see whether or not a merchant vessel's papers correspond with her flag; and to deny this right, to say that the mere fact of a ship's having the American flag flying at her headmast is a sufficient protection against the right of visit, is giving a protection and immunity to pirates and outlaws, which it is extremely unsafe to extend. Great Britain can and probably will apologise for any abuse of the right of visit which her officers may have been guilty, but to apologise for the exercise of the right itself is a humiliation to which she never will and never ought to submit. How can she apologise for doing what she claims to have a right to do? And would it not be foolish to fight with Great Britain for the assertion of an abstract right, which all other nations concede to her and which she merely exercises in order to suppress what the laws of the United States brand as piracy?

THE CADETS' MONUMENT.—On Wednesday last the corps of Cadets of the Kentucky Military Institute, having on the day before celebrated their commencement, marched from their encampment near town to lay the corner-stone of a monument in memory of their comrades who have died while members of the institute.

The funds on which the enterprise, so noble in itself and so indicative of the generous spirit which pervades the College, is founded, are the voluntary contributions of the Cadets to the memory of their fellow-colleagues, and to raise the requisite sum to guarantee the success of this noble object the corps unanimously resolved to appropriate to the monument all of the money necessary to carry out their intended expedition to the Mammoth Cave. Twelve hundred dollars have been in this way contributed to the monument. The Cadets, who have sacrificed their immediate pleasure to the nobler and more lasting gratification of honoring and perpetuating the names and virtues of their deceased fellow students, must feel an honest pride in the interest manifested by our citizens in their object and the unimpaired applause which it commands from every one.

The corner-stone was laid at noon; the ceremony being preceded by an appropriate though brief address by the Rev. John N. Norton, who fills the chair of Belles Lettres in the faculty of the Institute. The exercises were concluded by volleys of musketry over the ground, when the Cadets returned to their camp and were formally disbanded for the vacation.

The situation of the monument (facing Boone's mound and to the north of it) will lend great effect to a tasteful work of art—such as the taste and judgment of Col. Morgan, the superintendent, will authorize those who feel an interest in the adornment of our cemetery to expect and as we are confident the Cadets' Monument will be.

GODEY'S LADY BOOK for July has been laid on our table by our friends KEESON & CRUTCHER; it is filled, as usual, with handsome engravings, patterns, interesting tales, &c. We believe the ladies are partial to Godey's Book. Call and buy a copy for your wife, sister or sweetheart.

Reception of Mr. Crittenden.

The people everywhere are making preparations to testify their appreciation of the gallant conduct of our distinguished Senator in the contest of the right against sectional bitterness and executive favors. In Cincinnati a committee of fifty of the most influential citizens of that city, without distinction of party, have been appointed to receive him and accompany him to Covington, where extensive preparations have been made to welcome him. Lexington, too, has come forward, and will celebrate his arrival in that city by a grand procession. Louisville has extended to him an invitation to address the people of that city.—Frankfort should not be lagging in doing honor to him who is her pride and ornament.

SINGULAR ECONOMY.—The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives of the last General Assembly of Kentucky refused to pass some two or three hundred dollars for the purpose of printing the report of the State Agricultural Society. This looked like economy in public expenditures, and, doubtless, Democratic organs will boast of it as such. But the cost of the Clerk hire for this same Democratic House of Representatives was upwards of a thousand dollars more than it had ever been before—more than enough to pay for the printing of the report three times over. This sort of public economy may look very well to the Democracy, but we apprehend that the farmers of Kentucky, whose interests are vitally concerned in the success of the State Agricultural Society, and in the dissemination of the information obtained by that useful body, will take quite a different view of the matter. We recommend this item particularly to the editor of the Mountain Democrat.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.—The Philadelphia News says that the noble stand which Crittenden, Bell and that little band of Southern Americans took in opposition to the dictation of Buchanan, and in defense of true principles, during the Kansas struggle, appears to be appreciated everywhere. A number of papers have already signified a wish to make Crittenden the candidate for the Presidency, which shall break down Locofocoism in 1860. A paper in Illinois has already hoisted the banner, "Crittenden and Everett," and many others think that such a ticket would be irresistible. We think it would make a pretty "tall team" to drive over the next Presidential course.

THE GERMAN RICK, whom Lewis Marshall shot, near St. Louis, will probably recover.—Lewis Marshall has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$2,000, on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

John Marshall was, at last accounts, lying exceedingly low, and will probably die of his wounds. Roll, who shot him, is still in confinement.

A Mr. Albert E. Brown gives, in a letter to the editor of the Southern Yeoman, the reasons why he is a Democrat. He says he is a Democrat because he believes Democratic principles to be true. If he will now define what Democratic principles are, we will have a tolerable solution of the mystery; for it is the greatest of mysteries to us how any sensible and honest man can belong to the Democratic party.

We once heard of an old countryman who, upon being asked what sort of a Democrat he was, replied that he was a "Jeffersonian Democrat." "Why are you a Jeffersonian Democrat?" was the next question. "Because I believe in the principles that Jefferson believed in," was the reply. "What did Jefferson believe in?" "Jefferson believed in the right of man to believe," "Well, what is that?" "Oh Lord, stranger, don't ask so many hard questions; you're too hard for me, this time," was the rejoinder. How many men in the country are in a similar category.

Read Humphrey Marshall's speech published in another column. It is a bold and complete vindication of the American party against the false charges which fall so repeatedly from the lips of Sag-Nicht croakers.

TRIAL OF CHAMP FOR RAPE.—The trial of Robert H. Champ, accused of committing a rape upon Mrs. Sallie B. Champ, the widow of his brother, took place on Monday last, before an examining court, composed of Esqs. Lincoln and Terry. He was proven to be worth \$40,000, and bail was required to the amount of \$15,000, his brothers in law, the Congletons, going on his bond. Mrs. Champ was brought into the court on a couch, the case having been put off Friday in consequence of her inability to attend. The wealth and high social position of the parties attracted an immense crowd to witness the trial. Fearing the relatives of Mrs. Champ might deal summarily with the prisoner if released in the crowd, it was announced that he had failed to give bail, and the sheriff started off with him in the direction of the jail, whence he drove off in a buggy with his son. His attorney had previously applied to the Judge for a guard for the jail, but he did not consider he had authority to grant one.

It was proven and admitted by Mrs. Champ, that a Gipsy a short time since foretold that she was to be ruined by her brother in law. Mrs. Champ also dreamed the night before the occurrence that she was dressed in a white gown and that Champ stabbed her. She had persons upon examining the house during the night. It is not our intention to give the evidence in the case as the regular trial is set for the second week in July.—Paris Press.

COURT OF APPEALS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1858.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Hutchinson v Wall, Pendleton; reversed.
Hutchinson v Metcalf, Pendleton; reversed.
Sanders v Bank Kentucky, Shelby; reversed.
Offutt v Offutt, Scott; affirmed.
Carver v Price, Shelby; affirmed.
Jones v Shelbyville Ins. Co., Shelby; affirmed.

ORDERS.
Williams v Kendall, Pendleton;
Rawlings, etc v hand, Pendleton;
Jewett v Eckler's ex'r's, Harrison;
Terry v Weaver, Harrison;
Lanine v Hame, Bourbon;
Seacare v Seacare, Woodford;
King v Fleming, Owen—were argued.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1858.
CAUSES DECIDED.
Jewett v Eckler, Harrison; reversed.
Terry v Weaver, Harrison; reversed in part.
Williams v Kendall, Pendleton; reversed.
Raymond v Smith, Harrison; affirmed.
Crade v Waller, Union; affirmed.
Rawlings v Hand, Pendleton; affirmed.
Lee v Shultz, Mason; affirmed.

ORDERS.
Sater v Sater, Owen;
Queenberry v Lex & Big Sandy R.R. Clarke;
Tate v Tate, Clarke;
Diggs v Hill, Madison;
Sater v Turner, Madison—were argued.

COUNTERFEITS ON THE OHIO STATE BANK.—The Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday says:

Impressions of the new counterfeit of the denomination of \$10 on the State Bank of Ohio, the issue of which has heretofore been noticed, were quite freely circulated on Third street Monday and yesterday. This is pronounced by experienced and competent judges the best executed and most dangerous counterfeit now in circulation. It is almost an exact imitation of the genuine and even bank tellers have been deceived by it. It was taken on deposit at one of our leading houses on Monday. The shading of the line "State Bank of Ohio" is slightly darker in the counterfeit than in the genuine bill; and the name of the president is rather more regularly written in the former than in the latter. In the counterfeit, the letters of the president's name are rounded off rather more carefully than in the genuine, and the main line is heavier in the latter than in the former, but these differences are so slight that ordinary judges would not notice them. People who are not expert would not be safe in taking bills of this denomination or any of the branches of the State Bank of Ohio. The country will undoubtedly be flooded with them. Several have been sent here, already. Refresh all notes of \$10 on the branches of the State Bank of Ohio. The plates of this bank from \$1 up to \$30 have now been counterfeited, and in all cases the spurious engravings have been well executed.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

The difficulty between Senators Wilson and Gwin has been adjusted. On a refusal to make any acknowledgments it was proposed by Mr. Wilson's friends to refer the subject to Senators Crittenden, Seward, and Davis, to which Mr. Gwin assented. Those gentlemen last night drew up a statement in which they set forth the remarks of Mr. Gwin imputed unworthily to Mr. Wilson, and although general were objectionable and unparliamentary, and yet they by no means justify or warrant Mr. W. in using the very opprobrious epithet with which he retaliated. After stating other things in connection, they add, we are possessed of a fact which is indeed astounding. The face of the reported debate, that Mr. Wilson in using the epithet employed did not impute anything against the personal integrity or honor of Mr. Gwin.

With this disclaimer adopted by Mr. W. we hold that Mr. G. is bound to withdraw the disrespectful language in which he replied to Mr. W. and a withdrawal from Mr. G. shall be deemed to have been made by them respectively, they shall have expressed in writing their assent to this report. Messrs. Gwin and Wilson signed it late last night.

A GOOD ENGLISH BOY ON HORSE RACING.—The Rev. W. Brookfield was conducting the examination of a school, and requested one of the most intelligent boys to write down a description of a race horse. The boy wrote as follows:

"The race horse is a noble animal, used very cruel by man. Races are very bad places. None but wicked people know anything about races. The last Derby was won by Mr. L. Anderson's Blink Bonny, a beautiful filly by Melbourne, rising four. The odds were twenty to one against her; thirty started, and she won by a neck."

DIED.

At his residence, in Woodford county, on the 11th of June, James D. Brown, in the 74th year of his age. He had lived his three score years and ten; had been a faithful and efficient member of Clear Creek Baptist Church for 36 years; he was a good Christian, kind and affectionate neighbor and father; always living in peace and quiet, and has now gone to Heaven to enjoy that bliss which is alone reserved for those that love God.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that THO. ROBERTS did, on the 2nd day of April, 1857, in the county of Pendleton, kill and murder James Blackburn, and since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby offer a reward of three hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Roberts, and his delivery to the Jailor of Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
Major Brown, Secretary of State.
By T. P. A. Bess, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Said ROBERTS is about 25 or 26 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; slender make; weighs about 150 pounds; sandy hair; one or two small scars about his face, probably in his chin and cheek; is a farmer by occupation; is a married man, and it is believed his wife is now with him.

FOR SALE.

I wish to sell at private sale a fine and valuable Farm, situated immediately upon the Kentucky River, 3 miles above Frankfort, opposite the farms of Thos. S. Page and R. K. Woodson, Esq., and 3/4 of a mile from the turnpike road leading from Frankfort to Lawrenceburg, containing 20 acres of first class land, 80 acres bottom land and the balance hill land. There are two houses, one new and quite finished. Fencing pretty good and an abundance of water. If not sold at private sale by 16th day of August next, it being County Court day, I will upon that day proceed to sell the land at public vendue, without reserve, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Frankfort.

Texas.—One third of the purchase money cash in hand, and approved negotiable notes for interest payable at either Bank in Frankfort, in four (4) months, the balance in one and two equal annual payments, with interest upon the notes, and a lien upon the land till paid. Reference is made to John Rodman, Esq., Frankfort, Ky. Address the subscriber, Farmdale P. O., Franklin county, Ky.

June 16—wid. Trustee of Mrs. Julia Allen Allen.

PROPOSALS will be received from and after the 21st of June until the 2nd day of July, 1858, for building a Turnpike Road from Shelbyville to the Christiansburg depot. The papers explaining grade, &c., can be seen at T. Morehead's, near the depot.

June 16, 1858—wid—ch. R. T.

The Masonic Publishing Association,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
PUBLISHED

The Monthly Masonic Magazine,
OF THE AGE,
ENTITLED
"THE AMERICAN FREEMASON."

IT IS DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INSTRUCTION and entertainment of Freemasons, their wives, families, and friends. Each number contains portraits of distinguished Freemasons, and other engravings of the best artists; and the articles by Mr. A. G. McKee, Mr. George Oliver, Giles F. Vales, Albert Pike, Rob. Morris, John Dove, J. Theodore Holly, and others, comprise Masonic Law, History, Jurisprudence, and Belle Lettres, from the pens of the leading Masonic authors of the present century.

As a Monthly Magazine it has no equal, either in beauty of mechanical execution, or in value of its articles. In the world. Each monthly part contains as much reading matter, not to speak of the costly engravings illustrating the same, as ALL the other monthly issues of the Masonic Press of America, rolled into one. It is acknowledged to be the Monthly Magazine of the age.

TERMS.—PER ANNUM.
Single Subscription, 1 year, POSTPAID \$3 00
Single Subscription, 2 years, do 5 00
Clubs of Two to Eight, each 2 50
The cash in all cases must accompany the order. The subscriptions for each year commence with the first (January) number of the year, thus supplying the subscriber with the Masonic Romance series complete. But the work being stereotyped, any number or series of numbers may be mailed, postpaid, on receipt of the price, 25 cents each. Address
J. F. BRENNAN
Secretary M. P. Association,
Louisville, Ky.
June 14, 1858—wid.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Liberia.
All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1858, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky.
Papers published in Kentucky please notice.

NEW GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION

A. T. S. & J. R. PAGE'S.
We are now in receipt and will be receiving throughout the season all of the latest styles of Silks, Organdies, Aquille Robes, Valencia Lace, Sets and Collars; French Embroidered Collars and Sets, Chintz Prints, Figured Jaconets, Brillantes, Mariselles, Brochie Muslins, English and American Prints, Linens of all kinds; Shawls, Lace Mantillas, and all of the latest novelties of the season.

We are now able to offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods that we have ever brought to this market, and for beauty, elegance and variety we can safely say cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. All of which we will offer low for cash or to prompt customers on our usual time.

The ladies can also find Douglas & Sherwood's Adjustable Steel Bustle Hoop, the greatest novelty of the season.

April 2, 1858—tf. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination. [March 24, 1858—tf.]

We have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17—te.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20—td.]

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10—tf.]

Cove Mill Flour.
The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.
Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.

AT THE COVE MILL, by
Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by
Dec. 4—tf. W. A. GAINES.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash.
Nov. 18, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE & Co.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.

Special Notice—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.
Jan. 11, 1858—tf.

MOSELEY'S

TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

THESE BRIDGES AND ROOFS have now been fully tested in this vicinity, and it is universally conceded that they cannot be excelled. The roofs are wholly of Wrought Iron, or mixture of Wood and Iron; Sheddling always Iron.

The Bridges are wholly Wrought Iron except the floor, which is wood, like the floors of ordinary Bridges. We are prepared to make these structures in any quantities, at prices about as follows:
Railroad Bridges, 30 feet span, 3,000 lbs, \$17 50 per foot lineal.
Common Road or Turnpike, 30 feet span, 2,000 lbs, \$5 25 per foot lineal.
Roofs, all iron, 30 feet width of building, \$25 per 100 square feet, part wood and part iron, from \$15 to \$30 per square.

Increase of span of bridges or width of buildings makes an increase of price, but the increase in price is no more than the increase of wooden structures. We can furnish iron of every size to work into Bridges and Roofs, and Railroads or other companies buying the right to use them and the iron of us can make their own structures one third less than the above prices. Our structures weigh only from 1-4 to 1-10 that of wood; difference in freight in a long distance buys our work. In a few days we will have at our Factory, 427 West Third street, in this city, four different specimens of our Roof, where the public can inspect them to their satisfaction. We beg them to give us a call, and our work will be warranted, and we will pay on ordinary jobs until the work is done and approved, payments being secured on contracts. Office No. 46 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MOSELEY & CO.
June 14, 1858—wid&w3m.

Wanted!
A competent person to charge of a Public School in the city of Frankfort. A middle aged man preferred. A teacher of the above character will receive a liberal salary and a permanent situation by addressing the School Committee, city of Frankfort.

Early application solicited.
June 4, 1858—tf.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT AND VICINITY, that he has commenced the business of FASHIONABLE TAILORING, on Main street, in Mrs. Noel's house opposite Messrs. A. & Kears' Drug Store. He respectfully requests a share of the public patronage, and will warrant all work done to give satisfaction, and his price as moderate as those of any other Tailor in the city. He has formerly been in business in Versailles and refers to his customers there.

April 21, 1858—17. JNO. W. VOORHIES.

Distribution of Public Books.

Office of the Secretary of State, Frankfort, Ky., May 20, 1858.
SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for carrying and distributing the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in the State.
The Books and Documents to be distributed are, the 18th volume of Ben. Moore's Reports; the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts; Registration Reports; Geological Reports; Acts and Journals, and five volumes of Executive accounts; each set of Journals; Commissioners Blank; Registration Blanks; Blanks for Common Schools; and any other documents necessary, by law, to be distributed.

The State is divided into eight districts, as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1.	DISTRICT NO. 2.	DISTRICT NO. 3.	DISTRICT NO. 4.	DISTRICT NO. 5.	DISTRICT NO. 6.	DISTRICT NO. 7.	DISTRICT NO. 8.
Fulton, Gray, Callaway, Trigg, Union.	Hickman, McCracken, Harrison, Caldwell, Crittenden.	Hopkins, Muhlenberg, Ballard, Allen, Warren.	Washington, Green, Cumberland, Boyle.	Pulaski, Rockcastle, Harrison, Letcher, Russell.	Shelby, Hend, Gallatin, Franklin, Kenton, Campbell.	Scott, Jesseamine, Owsley, Orkney, Clark.	Bourbon, Nicholas, Greene, Lawrence, Rowan.
Ballard, Marshall, Taylor, Crittenden.	McLean, Todd, Ligon, Barren.	Edmonson, Daviess, Meade, Jefferson.	Lincoln, Taylor, Adair, Clinton.	Casey, Laurel, Hart, Wayne.	Oldham, Carroll, Franklin, Grant, Jackson.	Woodford, Madison, Breathitt, Floyd, Montgomery.	Blanton, Fleming, Carter, Johnson.

The proposals must specify the number of each district bid for and the price of each separately, or for all of the districts in the aggregate; and the contracts will be given to the lowest bidder, upon their executing bonds with securities, as required by law, within ten days after the opening of the proposals, to perform the service in twenty days.
The proposals must be sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for distributing Public Books," and addressed to the undersigned as Secretary of State, at Frankfort, KY.
MASON BROWN,
Secretary of State.
May 21, 1858—td.

